OREADFUL DESTITUTION AT THE CAPE DE VERDS.

The Population Perishing by Thousands.

Appeal to the People of the United States.

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY,

Washington, April 25, 1856.
I enclose you the following slip from the National Inobject in asking of you this favor is to make another apof the starving people of the Cape de Verda, ere they shall die by accumulated thousands with all the horrors

of the starving people of the Cape de Verda, ere they shall die by accumulated thousands with all the horrors of starvation:—

UNITED STATES SIMP JAMESTOWN, PORT PRAVA, CAPE VERDE, MARCH S. 1856. 

I have spoken in former tetters of the starving condition of these ideaders. The scarcity of rain and consequent shortness of the crops for the last three years, have produced a famine of which from five to six thousand out of a population of one hundred and twenty thousand have already died. Of the twelve or thirteen islands the famine has thus far been oor fined chiefly to St. Antonio, St. Nicholas, St. Vincent, and Ssi. Three thousand persons have come from the neighboring islands to this (St. Jago), which is the meat productive. The Governor, a most excellent and energetic man, is doing everything in his power for these miserable people. He sands again is several times, and as he spicks French extremely well, it has failed to my lot to be the interpretar. He came to day, in company with the Bishop, to thank the Commoder to this atindness in having gons, ten days ago, to the island of Brava to bring the Bishop, whose presence here as President of the Council he atrongly desired, in order to allay discontent, and to satisfy the people with the measures that he has been obliged to pursue in the present energency. He take me that whatever money he can collect he sends to the const of Africa and elsewhere for grain, which he distributes in such a way as to avoid monopoly. He has nearly exhausted his resources. He thinks hat he will be able to keep starvation to check until July, after which, unless provisions are cont from Europe and America, twenty thousand persons, at the least calculation. will starve to death between them and December; and the crop in December will depend upon the rain in the meantime. The islanders, he says, who have been looking to him for bread, do not know, as he does the terrible colamity that awaits them. In 1832 thirdy or forty vessels came from the United States with provisions. With helf

Vicente, of the Cape de Verds, as late as the 29th charged by Commodore Crabbe, communicate the atful facts to the public, as your columns and repubby telegraph and type throughout the land.) But untely for my appeal, as then made-it being felt and Pertsmouth—so sadly scourged—and likewise the fact that the 1st of December is the time when the public charities are invoked throughout the land to re winter—our own poor needed our aid; and hence it was not a time when an appeal from a foreign land could be made effective. But fortunately for the sufferers on those islands, I did not wait to get home before I had set maperform much in the way of immediate relief; for on passing the Caparies, Madeira and Lisbon, I dropped copies of the correspondence lately received and now published will show. All honor be to those who seted so promptly

leth and 11th of November, but they neither notice my facts nor appeal to the British public, and even studiously omitted all reference to the "famine" in their news items, so far as I could discover, up to my leaving England, on the 16th of that month It would probably, have sent corn from England, as gifts and merchandize, and this might have enhanced the then rising prices at their Coru Exchange. My object in asking you to republish is to make another appeal to our generous people. Spring is upon us with all its blessings—our gramaries are full to overflowing. Peace has, with other Spring is upon us with all its blessings—our grassaries are full to overflowing. Peace has, with other causes, lowered the price of grain, and Providence promises us an abundant harvest in the autumn. Let us, then, as a thank offering, at this season, when all is so stattering to us as a people, rush to the sid of the starving and famishing islanders at the Cape de Vords, whold out their attenuated hands to the West for succor. The testimosy now sent you from the columns of the Intelligence; is from an eye-witness, and the outpouring of the heart of the fleet surgeon of the American squadron, Dr. Clymer, shows that the famine is continuing, and that the crisis at hand is so dreadful in its gron-squeeces that the noble Governor does not let the truth be known to his already dying people, for fear of more testille consequences. But there is yet time for us, as a people, do a something—aye, much—for these poor islanders; and I believe that the appeal will be heard, and that out of our abundance stores grain and flour and bread will be sent, and that quickly; and as I can now attempt to do that which, from the painfainess of my position as a "dropped officer," I could not do in December last, I desire to offer my mite to the general contribution, and to tender one hundred bushols of corn to the first ship that will take it to the islands; and request my friend, Mr. Wolfe, President of the New York Corn Exchange, to supply it, well put up for shipping, and to ship it (if a vessel' effers) to Porto Grande isle, St. Vinsent, care of Antonio Joaquim Martens, United States Vice Consul, for public distribution on the island of San Antonio, together with any other contributions which may offer. (On my own contribution I will pay the freight, and trust others will do the same—for to be effective it must arrive at the point of seed.) And I further offer, in this emergency, to take the command of any substantia vessel that may be loaded with breadstuffs for distribution at the Cape de Verds; and at my own charge to find the

MY DEAR SER-I received your kind letter, covering extracts of correspondence with Commodore Crabbe and the United States Consul at Cape de Verds, on the subject of the starving

with as much success as, taking into consideration the general poor condition of these silanders, we could have expected.

The first Brazil steam nacket that passes on har way South, found us prepared with the following:—

262 busbels corn.

46 do. wheat.

4 do cur. cur.

46 do. wheat.

4 do cur. cur.

4 do cur.

4 the time. we had in part her British Majesay's steamer Perelope come sander Sir W. Wissensan who, enloring into the good feel ug which snimaved all and seeing the necessity of a prompt convewance of the food collected. volundered his good services to take them to St Vincent. We addressed them to the British and American Consule of that island, who received them in time to swert a considerable calamity.

4 triflig sum white we received after wates from the interest to take them to St Vincent.

5 dew lives of these unfortunate fellow oreatures.

5 dew lives of these unfortunate fellow oreatures.

6 we lives of these unfortunate fellow oreatures.

6 we live of these unfortunate fellow oreatures.

7 with the compliments of the season, believe my yours, very sincerely.

1 Lieut. W. A. Bartnert, United States Nay?

1 Deansing Madeira three days later, I had left the same in formation with our Vice Consul, Robert H. Boyman, Esq. Hence the relief from that island.

9 On arriving at Lisbon on the 5th November, I sent the same it formation to Hon. J. L. O'Sulliven, our Minister at the court of Portugal, and the following letter from him, received only a few days since, through the Navy Department, will best explain the result of his action, so o'ghly honorable to his philanthropy:—

1 W. A. B. Brantard bound, before your communication reached me. I had been comitted to the Post office; otherwise of the sure of the sure

Mayor Wood left this city yesterday aftercoon in the steamship Jamestown, for Richmord, Va., where he will arrive on Monday morning, and will, at the invitation of on Tuesday night, May 6, on " The Genius and Char arte

Queen Victoria held a drawing room at Saint James's Pa ace on the 10th instant, at which the following presentations were made:—By Viscountees Palmeraton—arrs. Dallas, wife of the United States Minister. By Mrs. Dallas—Miss Dallas and Miss Sophia Dallau, daughters of the United States Minister; Miss Nicklin. By the United States Minister—Mr. Paillp N. Dallas, Secretary to the Legation.

United States Minister—Mr. Philip N. Dallas, Secretary to the Legation.

(Paris (April 12) Correspondence of London Court Journal.

An interview has taken place between the Count de Chambord and the Countess de Necily, and at which were present the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Clémentine. The Countess de Neuily having several times expressed a desire to visit the Count de Chambord, but being prevented by the state of her health, the Count anticipated the intention of his august aunt, and visited her at Nervi on the 6th inst. Some of the French papers speak of this interview as a signal of advance in that "tusion" so long discussed and announced; but, in fact, it isdicates nothing. With many others of Louis Philipps's own family, the Queen Marie Amelie disapproved of his acceptance of the crown; and she sought by her prayers and deeds to avert, as it were, the "judgment" she feared to follow such a gross breach of the Bourbons. The fusion will never be accomplished whilst the Duchess of Orieans remains to assert the right of her son. When he comes of age he may of his own accord acknowledge the Count de Chambord as the bead of his house; but, until then, the Duchess of Orieans remains laoiated from the family.

At the St Denis Holes—Miss H. Chew. Connecticut: w

isolated from the family.

ARRIVALS.

At the St Denis Hole—Miss B H Chew, Connecticut; w Smead, Cincinnati; Mr De Concey and family, New York; William Roe and lady, Mass Roe, Henry C desorouse, William J Boe, lady and son, Newburg, P Fouworth and lady, Washington; MrcBarcey, New York; C Medias and family, Central America; M J Clinsted, New Haven; John S Birch, D F Whedon, wife and servant, C Medias, New York.

Prom Savannah in steamable Augusta—Dr Dyche and lady, W B Ferrell. W Heath, Mrs Armstrong, J B Danymade, J F Wooe, H A Flerce, Mrs W Hall, J D Jenkins, R H Sapp, Miss Good and Alley of the State of the State of the State of the Samuel Mrs Ward, Mrs Ward, Mrs Ward, Shaw Gould Masler & Fisher, Miss Goordan, Mrs Collet, Mrs Manes, Gross Shaw and two colliders, G Bewan, Jr, J B Witherby, Joel Witherby, Them Charleston, in steamable Southerner—Mrs E W Orren, Mrs Nichols and servant, A Comb and lady U Riley, Dr A Everett, J B Foot, R O'Parsons, D Hisas, A Hass, J G Stevens, J H Lovell, E L Kerrison, T A McCreery—58 in steerage.

Carwson. Morgae. Chemaux. Henry Thos Aorien. Theodore Bricks. Marcissa Bons. Frederic Bings.

For Charlesion. in the steamship James Adger—H M Tap ley, J R Gaines, R B Hidreth. W F Robertson, Mrs Edmonds, C D Brahe and Isdy. Ms Bisnichard and lady. Miss Bisnichard Mrs Norville. Miss Morville. M Ganule, B N Gioley, Samuel Davis, Badv and child, Wm A Gay, J Bhaw, Kdw Chornil, Wm Frice. V A Helliwell, B S Cassels, H J Hamilton, R G Proutfoot, F W Church. O H Holton W N Ludiow, B H T Tuttle, D W Luling, M F Roggies—and 11 in the steerage.

For Norvilk. &c., in the steemasty Jamestown—Hon Fernando Wood and Isdy, T Dudley. L M Montgomery, Peter Acorn, M Cone. James Smith, W Lobron, M Fmach, S Chapin, A Hirch, John E Billups, C Beck, T M Smith, M Silvester, James A Ruyster, Jonn Romaine, C M Dunlop, Alexander Shelden and lady, Christopher Rothweller and lady, Charles Howell, J Herman, Mrs Hookins. Mrs B B Trask, Mrs Margaret Dwyer. J H Upton, P M Burbank, Joh A Taimage, Thomas Coboone, P Smith, A B Radley, Irving Parris and Isdy, Miss Ulsboeffer, E Mathews and daughter—and 19 in the steerage.

For Savannah, per steemship Florida—Wm Lee, O G Crocker. Mrs Mitchell, Col C F Wells, Jr and lady, Miss Eliza Abbett, Miss Conlev and lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Flira Abbett, Miss Conlev and Lady, Wm S Manchester, Miss Conlev and Lady, What Lee, O G Crocker.

THE LATE OGDEN HOFFMAN.

Meeting of the New York Bench and Bar Eulogies on the Deceased - The Funeral

meeting of the members of the New York bench and bar was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of adopt-ing some appropriate means of expressing their feelings at the loss which the legal profession has sustained in the death of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman. The meeting was held in the United States District Court room, which was the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased On motion, Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the United States District Court, was appointed President; and the following Vice Presidents:—James J. Roosevelt, T. J. Oakley, D P. Ingraham and A. W. Bradford. Alexander Hamilton

Jr. and Alexander Wallace, officiated as Secretaries. As soon as the meeting was thus organized, the follow

As soon as the meeting was thus organized, the following preamble resolutions were presented by Hon, J. W. Eddon's:—

Called together again so soon to mourn the withdrawal from among them, of a respected brother of the profession, the Bar of New York are again admonland how tay may profit by there assemblages, but by merely regarding them as the means of siving nuterance to the sorrow and respect for the means of giving nuterance to the sorrow and respect for the means of giving nuterance to the sorrow and respect for the means of giving nuterance to the sorrow and respect for the means of giving nuterance to the sorrow and respect for the means of giving nuterance to the sorrow made the second which his lite and example so torethy intustries.

That in mourning the death of Ogden Hoffman, we do not merely sorrow for the removal from among us of one who addraged our profession by a long life of honor, of parity, of genius and of usefulness.

For near hall a century he has been engaged with us in our profession, sharing with us in its tolls, its trials and its rewards, and he has if no enemy behind him.

In the serce political strice in which he has been engaged—and it was his fate to be involved in not a few of them—he waged no vindicative war with his acversary, but even accorded to him the same freedom of thought and integrity of purpose he caimed for himself.

In the conflicts of the profession, he has been kind, courtious and dignified, giving no unnecessary offence, but wielding his britiant powers with equal vigor and forbearance.

In the various public positions he has occupied, whether in the nation or the Siace, he was ever liberal, enlightened and incorruptible.

In the conflicts of the profession to the promotion of the haspiness of others.

As a sodier, gallant; as a civi tan, brilliant; as a man, enlightened; as an orstor, elequent, apeating ever a pleasure at the heart of his heart, he has presented for our installou—because of the example which we may well regard as prections.

Therefore, we resoi

when the loregoing were read, Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT presented the following:

Recoived That the members of the beach and the bar will altend the funeral of our decessed brother.

Recoived, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and transmitted to the family of Mr. Hoffman.

In support of these resolutions, Mr. Blunt spoke substantially as follow:—I little thought, said he, that when at the beginning of this week I addressed a note to the departed, we would be called upon at this time to at-tend his funeral. I have been intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Hoffman from his boyhood, and have known him in a'l the various relations of life, from the the time he commenced the study of the law to his decease. He was emphatibally a gentleman—a man without re-proach; and it is that as much as his eloquence—it is that quality of 1 is being a gentleman-a man always respectful and regardful of the feelings of others, that has endeared him to the generation to which he belonged and those he has left behind him to mourn his loss. He was a pat-

he has left bebind him to mounn his lose. He was a patnot, and at the time he commensed the studies of
his profession the country was assailed on its Atlantic
coast and northwestern border by a powerful foe, who
threatened, in the full confidence that they could make
good their threats, to divide this Union by means of
the occupation of a superior military force. When they
were making their preparations to cut off New Orleans
from our confederacy, Ogden Hoffman quitted his crofession, and volunteered in the naval service of his
country. His career is known, during that war
and the Algerine war, by the testimony of our brightest
naval here, Stephen Decatur, who became most sincerely
at ached to him. After these wars were ended he renumed
the pursuit of his profession and was admitted to the nar.
He studied in the office of one of our most eminent jurists, Jacge Duer, then practicing in Orange county. He
continued the practice of the law there till having acquired a reputation extending beyond the limits of the
county, he came to this city, and since that time his tritumphs and the many noble qualities by which he was
destinguished have become familiar to you all. In she
veroles of his profession he exhibited those high trait
insat commanded the attention of the court as well as tha
jury.

Judge Exame next addressed the meeting, and in a

jury.

Judge Emmir next addressed the meeting, and in a voice which was half suppressed with emotion, spoke as follows:—I would ask leave to pay a brief and feeble tribute, but a sincere and heartfelt one, to the memory of our departed friend. An intima cy of nearly fifty years, amounting almost to a fraternity between us not only justifies me, but calls upon me to express those feelings with which my heart is now oppressed. I knew Mr. Hoffman in boyhood—a la now oppressed. I knew Mr. Hoffman in boyhood—so bold, sayirig boy, who, when his country was in arms, gave up the prospects so bright before him, and which were presented by he career of his own fatners at the bar, and joined the navy that he snight be one of the pretectors of our institutions. He was the cherished and favored aid of Commodore Desatur; and I know, irom what I beard his illustrious commander say, that if he had continued in the navy, his career would have been as bright as that of any officer in the service. When pease should be an an another that he commenced his career before he came to this city. I believe his first appearance in the legislative halls was as a representative from that county in 1827; 19 believe, biscause I had the honor syself to be an a-sociate at that time, and I can bear witness not only to the brilliancy of his sloquenes, but the influence he possessed over cider minds than his own, from the sagacity and wiscom of his judgment. Young as he was, he was locked up to by such men as Elisha Williams, and others in the legislature at that period, not merely on account hour, but for his discrimination in public affairs, which secured to him that good opinion while frequently takes a long life to attain. There are other circumstances in which I had occasion to observe the paullar delissey of his mind. It was in that year that the Superior Court of this city was organized. Here were parlicular reasons why he should feel a strong desire in the success of that measure, for his own honored father had been talked of as one of the judger. A knowledge of that fact operated upon his mind, and mas's him not only reinteats, but about the subject of the subject of the profession. Therefore, when I say Mr. Hoffman heavier to do with the success of that bill. All this passed under my own observation. Therefore, when I say Mr. Hoffman heavier, in addition to his abilities which im addition of a man. The world, in giving its admiration to make those propers and nice distinctions which enable

sider myself entitled to be included. The result of that case was the conviction of the offender. I was a stranger to Mr. Hoffman till then, but I have never forpotten neither the singular sindness of the man nac the singular wisdom of the counsel. At the conclusion of that case he took occasion to speak to me. After giving me the most agreeable saurauce that I had gained somewhat in repute for a young man through the course of the trial, he said:—"Mr. Evarts, thrugh it may not be agreeable to you now to know that your efforts have been defeated, let me say to you, that it is the most fortunate circumstance in the result of the trial to you. Mr. Was, as you may know, some years ago the counsel of a ordinal so accused. The result of my efforts secured his acquittal. I gained, as you know in professional repute, but I have ever been seasible through my own conscience suggests no hings to reproach myself with, that the sober sense of the community have taken some umbrage at that result, and I have suffered some from it since." He felt that there was an impression that his great professional aultities had been interposed between public justise and a deserving victim. "Now." saif he, "in the result of this trial you are safe from this influence. Take my advice, athere to civil business and let the ordininal courts alone." He was undoubtedly a very able lawyer, and I mean it in the sense that every lawyer is able, if he be able at all, he was able to the time, the occasion, and the effect. He had ambodied, digeasted and assimilated to himself the great prunciples of law and reasoning that make up the claracter of a lawyer; and he came into court, not to display the sources from which he derived. He had an admirable tact and common sense. He had a high sense of professional and public duty. There was never any instance in his career fu which he begind out an upjust cause by throwing into the scale the weight of his personal character, his honor, or his worth.

Attoracy General Curring paid a very handsome tribute to t

siew and in the life of our departed friend, that, as a matter of history, may not prove unaccepta ble, sepselaily as I pledge myself for its truth, having been an eye witness in the promises.

Ogeen Hofman and myelf were midshipmen is the Dritted States Navy in the wars with England and the Barbary Powers, from 1812 in 1815. He and myself were, in 1815, attached to the U. S. frigate Guerriere, of 4 guns, under command of Coamodore Decatur, that being the flag ship of the American squadron destined to subjugate the Barbary States. Ogden and myself were aids to the Commodore, and hence I had every opportunity of knowing him well, and of witnessing his conduct continually. Off Cape de Gatt, in Spain, on the 16th day of June, 1815, the Guerrierre, detached from the readule of our squadron, came up with (after a hard of witnessing his conduct continually. Off Cape de Gatt, in Spain, on the 16th day of June, 1815, the Guerrierre, detached from the readule of our squadron, came up with (after a hard chase) the Algerine libe-of battle ship Mesors (64 guns, 1,000 men), under Admiral Rais-Amida. Our ship was cleared for action, and a bloody one easued, which issted for nearly an hour. The enemy was bedy shattered before surrendering to the exercise. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 48, while the enemy lost about one-fourth of her immense completuent of men. Ogden Hoffman and myself were stationed during a great part of the action at gun No. 5, (adjoining), being a long 24-pounder, burst from an over charge, scattering death and destruction around. He was partially anumed and blown aft some distance, but soon recovered his feet. The Owerriere being half in jured by this accident added to the explication at the same moment of the sait box, containing gun repaired damages our beats were called away to board the enemy into their gullen her our recovered his feet. The victor's soon in the service being half our heart of the same time for the enemy. (It had the fourth outer by well all the same time for the enemy. (It

The Church of the Annunciation in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, presented a most impressive scene yesterday, the occasion being the religious exercises attendant upon the funeral of the late Ogden Hoffman. The church was densely crowded with an audience which, for respectability, wealth, talent and position, is seldon called together, even in this great city, where circum called together, even in this great city, where circum stances are constantly transpiring to hurry together the clite of her citizens. The best known and most influential of our judges, lawyers, merchants and politicians were there. Indeed, it would be invidious to particularite, in an assemblage where nearly all were so eminent, and filled no large a measure of the public eye. It was a worthy ovarion to an eloquent and distinguished man, allke creditable to his memory and those who so fitly displayed their appreciation of it.

played, their appreciation of it.

The body was brought from the late residence of the deceased, No. 33 Ninth street, to the church, where it was met by the officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. Seabury, who fellewed it to the altar, repeating the words:—

was met of the official dielege and, kev. If. Seabury, who followed it to the altar, repeating the words:—

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believed him me, though he were dead, yet shall be live: and whosever liveth and believet him me, shall never die.—St. John M. 25, 25.

The burial of the dead service, from the Church of England ritual was then read, most impressively by the ciergyman, in a manner to cause the rapt attention of the audience. The following words occur:—

And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now this I any brethren, that itesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption and the read of the consequence of the carrier was mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the frumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised most put on incorruption, and this mertal must put on incorruption to the hearse, the correct the ine of march as follows:—

Coffin, horne by the pall bearers, wearing white scarfs.

At the conclusion of the service, the coffin was borne to the hearse, the coriege taking up the line of march as follows:—

Ceffin, borne by the pall bearers, wearing white searfs.

Gen. Winfield Scott,

Robert Emmet,

Robert Emmet,

Hon. Chas. King,

Francis B. Cutting,

Hon. Mones H. Grinnell,

Ass. Fester.

The officers and members of the

St. Nicholas Scotety, with badges of mourning.

The family of the deceased and

Chief mourners, followed by the whole audience.

The coffin was of rosswood, handsomely bound with silver, and chased sliver handles at the side. It bore a simple silver plate on the life, containing the name, times of birth and of death of the deceased. Mr. Hoffman was 63 years and a few mouths of age at the time of his death. The procession took up their line of march through Fourteenth street to Second avenue, and from thence down to St. Mark's church, corner of East Tenth street, where the body was laid in the family vanit adjoining, there to avait its further disposition by the relatives and friends of the distinguished deceased.

The funeral and attending scene will long be remembered by all who witnessed it.

City Intelligence.

The Weather has been exceedingly unpleasant for the east lew days, and May has so far appeared to very poor advantage, compared with her former state and glory, when the last month of spring always brought us the first fruits of the coming summer, and was rich in grass and buds and foliage. Notwithstanding the lateness of this spring, we are glad to learn from our exchanges that the peach and other fruit trees will not suffer, owing to the snow, which prevented them from being hurt by the frost; and those heavy rains, though they for the present retard regetation, and keep back the strawberries, green peas and tomatoes, yet will eventually fill our markets with all menner of pleasant fruits, and put the herbaceous products of the country within the reach of the very poor in our largefeities. The streets of New York, also, are partially cleaned by these rains, and for this let us be truly thankful, as it may save our city from a pestilence during the coming summer. The wind was very strong on Frking inght, and had the effect of savelling the tides in the East river to an unusual height. The water washed over the piers in many places, and damsged whatever goods were lying on the whar? Yesterday was cool, moist and dreary, but last night gave promise of a better time shead.

The LARE ACUDENT IN WARREN STREET—CORRECTION.—It was stated in several of the morning papers yesterday, that Mr. Edson Osborne, who was killed by the falling of a partition wall in Warren street, was a laborer. Such was sout the case. The deceased has for many years past been an extensive builder, and was engaged in the contraction of a large warelonde in Warren street when the accident took place. The deceased resided in Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and three children to lament his untimety end. Mr. Osborne was a member of the Order of Free and Acespted Masons, and was also an Odd Fellow. He was widely known and highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him.

Theatres and Exhibitions:

Excert such these traction of Cari Beginson, takes place at the City Assembly Rooms this evening, on which occasion the very effective or Cari Beginson, takes place at the City Assembly Rooms this evening, on which occasion the very effective or chestra win perform various excellent overtures, including Urriche's 'Simfonie Triemphale.' for the first time in this country. The celebrated choral society, "Arion," will render the soldier's charus from "Ficelio." It is gratifying to know that these concerts have become quite popular, much more so than was crigically anticipated, and as the attractions offered for to night sere unusually good, a large and appreciative audience may be expected.

ACADIMY OF MUSIC —The opera continues to flourish most vigorocally under the direction of the ladsmitable measure. Max Maretzek. The brilliant success of the eraon thus far establishes the fact beyond cavil that, with the proper material guifed by skill and experience, operate performances, whether Italian, German, French or English, would always meet ample encouragement in this city. So long as artists and managers work harmonloughy and for the mutual advantage of each other, they invariably succeed to the full extent of their hearts' desire, as in the case in the present instance. To morrow evening we are to have "Engals," for the last time, Mine. La Grange in the principal part.

BROADWAY THEATER.—It is pleasing to be able to state that this popular establishment is receiving a natronary

"Errant" for the last time, Mme. La Grange in the principal part.

Broadway Turarus.—It is pleasing to be able to state that this popular establishment is receiving a patronage commensurate with the enterprise and liberality displayed by the liberal management. The announcement of the commencement of the fourth week of those telected and extracts; the delineators of trial and Yankee characters, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams exhibits at a giance the fgreat popularity of the artists, as well as the nice discrimination of the manager who secured their services. They are, without exception, the most successful couple who ever entertained a Broadway audience, and have the granification of nightly winning the approbation of a greater number of ladies than are generally seen congregated in one house. To-morry evening they perform in "Mephistopholes," "Kate Kesrney" and the "Widow Bedott."

Niblo's Garden —Manager Niblo, who returned to the

perform in "Mechistopholes," "hate Kearney" and the "Widow Bedott."

Nimo's Gardens — Manager Niblo, who returned to the city a few cays ago, is reported to have effected engagements with a number of ariists of European renown, who will be announced in due season. In a pecuniary point of view it is questionable whether he can do better than he has been and is still doing with the Ravais, Mile Robert and the ballet corps, who, under his own direction, aided by the talent of his able assistants, Messrs. Corby and Meore, see ever affording novel and elegant entertainments to large and delighted assemblages of spectators. Despite the great number of years our citizens have enjoyed the elegant pantomimes of the Ravais, they are fully as attractive as when they first came among us. The grand spectacle of "Marailm" will be revived to-morrow evening. Also, "The Conscript" and "Festival Dansante."

universally admitted to be one of the most vivid, striking and artistically correct performances ever witnessed. Mesers. Dickinson and Johnston, Miss Reignolds and others, also deserve the warm encouragement they nightly receive. The "Marble Heart" and a new extravaganza, "Norma." to morrow evening.

Broadway Varieries.—Among all the caterers for the gratification of the amusement going public, probably none are deserving of more credit for esgacity, enterprise and unthagging preservance than Manager Wood. While the wonderful juvenile troups were filting their engagement at the Broadway, he discovered in them an unraining source of future pleasure and profit, such as equil be made not only conqueive to his own individual interest, but to the pecuniary advantage and general happiness of the little ones themselves. He forthwith made arrangements to have them at the Varieties, and how accurately his calculations have been verified is shown in the densely througed state of the little theatre every night. They play "The Day After the Wedding" and "Black Eyed Susan" to morrow.

WOOD'S MINSTERIS.—People still flock to see the ever laughable comicalities, eccentricities and whimsicalities of those unsarpassed delineators of Khiophan character, George, Pierce and their associates. Nee them when and as often as you may, you cannot avoid enjoying a hearty laugh. They have made a complete change in the afterpiece.

The Kaller Taureaus.—Artists, connoisseurs and the public in general, will doubtless be gratified to learn that M. Keller, the manager of the talented troupe of French artists, whose elegant pictures, or living personifications of the works of the most celebrated ancient and medern painters and sculptors, recently attracted such large and refined adulences at the Broadway, least, will give another series of his beautiful and instructive entertainments, commencing to emorate weating, on which cocasion she personates the heart will enable the series of the later a new drama, in four acts, written by herework. He w

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Corone rHills held an inquest yes terday, at the New York Hospital, upon the body of a man named John D. Caldwell, who came to his death from injuries accidentally received at the bakery store No. 268 First street, on the 15th ult. Deceased was 62 years of age and was a native of England.

An inquest was held by coroner Connery upon the body of a child named William A. Blauvelt, who died at No. 111 Ninth avenue from the effects of injuries accidentally received by being run over by a cart in Nineteenth street, near Ninth avenue, on the moraing of the 5th of April isat. Deceased was a native of this city, and was about 4 years of age.

UNKNOWN MEN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Hills held an inquest at pier No. 20, East river, upon the body of an unknown man, who was found floating in the water

an unknown man, who was found floating in the water at this point. Deceased was apparently about medium height. The body was so much decomposed that it was found impossible to get any description of the sorpes. Verdict, "death from unkness succes."

THE GENIUS AND CHARACTER OF ALEXANDER

An Address Delivered before the Sacramento Pioneer Association, Pebruary 17, 1856, by J. G. Baldwin.

Ladur and Gartieres—I have selected as the subject of my actives to eight the "Character and Gestus Alexanger Hamitud". I am frank to say that I have made this selection because the precing nature of my engagements has not permitted me to select and treat of a topic more remote from the track of former favouring sition and study; and yet I frust that a feeble effort to do come meed of justice to the memory of a great man, much and long misunds stood—a patriot of the revolution, a trusted tright and companion of Washington—may not be judged to the wholly out of piace at this search, near the day which, distinguished as the birthday of Washington, brings up its matural connection the mee and deeds of our early history.

There is something of justice and something of sectiment in the impulse which prompts us to turn from the great men who have won to the great men who have failed in the barrony of conquering banners and the Apparent and pair able tokens of victory deceive us in respect to the relative merits of the contending parties, as well as to the character of the controversy and the value and extent of the iriumps.

It was Hamilton's great misfortune to bear the oftem of measures which he never advocated—of principles which he never capoused; to share, or rather to absorb the unpopularity of an administration which he resuly deeplacd; to be the man selected to be the representative of all the heresies and errors which a great tolifical party, in the zenth of its power and success, and in the heat of its inanticiam, attributed to the opposite party; to be at war with the ostensible head of his own party, and more maligned, if possible, by leading federalists ban by their adversaries; and it was his misfortune till. The republican party kept it a secondary, and kept it of course by force of the popularity was by opposite party; to be at war with the ostensible head of his own party, and more maligned, if possible, by leading federalists has been the propularity of the ederalists, was singled out as the special

step are enjoyed into Decignal pancinnines of the Eavels, they are tuitly a satiractive as when they time came among the more weather. Also, "The Conscript" and "Facility Danaste." Also, "The Conscript." and "Facility Danaste." Also, "The Conscript." and "Facility Danaste." Also, the most prominent, the most feared and the most hasted the most being the satisfaction of the enter-almost and provided the most prominent, the most feared and the house hasted the most prominent, the most feared and the house hasted to be on the highway of seconds and so long as he country placed on the stage, he may expect to deposit dallars with, instead of draw them from, his banker. In addition to his present very efficient stock company, he has congrade several very efficient stock company. The hast Days of Pompsil," and the face called the "Persecuted Party of the Company of the several desired which proposed in the contract of the merits of the merits of the merits and for the proposed of the very efficient party of the merits and for Hugmenot on the entire several party of the several party o

Perhaps Hamilton's best claims to fame rest upon his connection with the first term of Washington's administration. He became Secretary of the Treasury in the thirty-lirst year of his age. He brought no long experience in statesmanship to the Cabinet. But the experience he gained in the tent of Washington while administering the large and varied duties of the War Department, was in some sort akin to that required in his new post. But now he had a wider field. He had a theatre worthy of his fertile and versatile genius, and a task calling into exercise the full measure of his powers. He was to assist to make a country; to start moving a new and untried experiment of government; to bring system out of chaos; to adapt a new government to the wants, necessities and genius of a people; to impress upon that people a homogeneous and national character: to revive credit, to imprise confidence, to create stability and security, and to inaugurate the powerful reign of law and order.

The scattered elements which war had stiewn or left were to be gathered tegelner and moulded into empire.

curity, and to inaugurate the powerful reign of law seed order.

The scattered elements which war had strewn or left were to be gathered tegether and moulded into empire. His duties related to the internal organization and relations of the government; and these duties, it will be seen at once, were of the most pressing and vital importance. If the new government failed, its failure would be referred to the neglect of them, or the inability to discharge them with efficiency. Circumstances were most leauspicious: the jealcusies of the States; the powerful opposition to the constitution, now ready to be turned into esposition to the government; the large number of influential and embittered malcontents disappointed in personal objects, and swarting under a sense of neglect; public and individual suffering and embarrassment—the effects of the long war; the distrust of the experiment so extensively felt, and the want of power and resources in the government to ensure respect at home and abroad; the angry collisions of different States with their sectional jealousies and antipathies; an unpaid soldiery, dismissed without employment to suffering and destitution; and of hosts of clamorous creditors with the worthless paper of the government on hand; the natural jealousy of power in those who had just escaped from its dominion; and the certainty foreseen or chending multitudes of expectants on the favor of bounty of the government, or of adherents to particular projects and schemes of administration—these thirgs would have made the task of government most embarrassing and difficult without the addition of the inherent difficulties of administrating so novel a plan, where there were no lights of experience of gwde or direct it, and where new no lights of experience of schempth. The patriots, too, felt that it was now a test time of all for which they had suffered; for no prospect of salvation could be seen to reprise the unauccessful issue of the present trias.

Hamilton thought that in this state of things, strength and

suppese that strength was the paneces for a republic whose great and apparent evils had originated in weak-ness.

Never upon earth was there a sterner trial of greatness than was now exhibited. To failter was to fail—to attempt any thing was to risk everything. Irresolution itself was irrestrievable ruin. Responsibility the most fearful awaited every movement. Yet he did not heaftats. He took the boldest measure. He was as thorough is his execution as he was clear and comprehensive of policy. His remedies for existing disorders were sharp, and he proposed them with nerve and confidence, and proceduted them with zeal and decision. He struck at once at the seat of the public disorders. The government must have credit—he sought it in acts of justice—he funded the public debt—the government wanted money—he laid on taxes and excises. The populace clamored against the law; he never paused. The whistey boys rose in rebellion against the excise. He was for putting them down at the point of the bayonet. He established the Bank of the United States for the convenience of commerce and the use of government.

Soon the effect of these measures became sensible. In the larguage of Webster, "he struck the rock of the public compare and the use of government.

Soon the effect of these measures became sensible. In the larguage of Webster, "he struck the rock of the public compares and the use of government.

Soon the effect of these measures became sensible. In the larguage of Webster, "he struck the rock of the public compares and the use of government, when the was of the contributions of one on the rock of the public prosperity, and its sprang to its feet," Such was the magical effect of those measures which classed the clerk of old Gruper among the first financiers of any age or country. What clamors were raised, what impediments were threw in the way of the new government; what questions of nice constitutional construction as to the autherity of the President to issue his proclamation of warning and measures appears armed r